

# Household food insecurity at record high in the North, researchers say

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Despite anti-poverty efforts, hunger in Canada has not decreased - and it has now reached epidemic levels in Nunavut, where almost half of households suffer from food insecurity, according to a new study by University of Toronto researchers.

One in six children under the age of 18 in Canada lives in food insecure households, according to Household Food Insecurity in Canada, 2014, a report published by PROOF, a U of T research group.

Household [food insecurity](#) is the inadequate or insecure access to food because of financial constraints.

In Canada, rates of food insecurity are monitored by Statistics Canada through the Canadian Community Health Survey. In 2013-14, the food security survey was optional, and Yukon, British Columbia, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador opted out.

High rates of food insecurity have persisted across the provinces and territories that participated in the survey. Food insecurity is a serious public health problem that takes a measurable toll on individual health and well-being, and costs our health care system.

Nunavut continues to have the highest rate of food insecurity in Canada, with 60% of the territory's children living in food insecure households. Food insecurity in Canada is highest in the North and the Maritimes. Rates across the rest of the country are above 10%.

"The rates in the North suggest a state of emergency," said Valerie Tarasuk, PROOF Principal Investigator and nutritional sciences professor at U of T's Faculty of Medicine. "We've seen no substantial decrease in rates across the country over the past couple of years, despite poverty reduction strategies in many provinces. We

think it's time for concerted policy action."

Households with children under 18 were at greater risk than households without children. Across the country, nearly one-third of lone-parent families headed by women were food insecure. Other household characteristics associated with food insecurity included low income, being Aboriginal, being Black, and renting rather than owning one's home.

While being on social assistance was a major risk factor, the majority of the food secure households in Canada were reliant on employment income.

"We know that social assistance recipients are particularly vulnerable, and the latest numbers show rates of food insecurity as high as 83% among people reliant on social assistance in Nova Scotia. At the same time, we shouldn't lose sight of the fact that the majority of [food insecure households](#) in our country are working families." said Naomi Dachner, co-author of the report.

In addition to provincial rates of food insecurity, the report examined household food insecurity at the level of census metropolitan areas (CMAs), urban centers with populations of 100,000 or more. The highest rates were found in the New Brunswick cities of Moncton and Saint John and in Peterborough, Ontario, all topping 16%. Quebec City had the lowest rates of food insecurity with 7% of households affected.

**More information:** [proof.utoronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/y-in-Canada-2014.pdf](http://proof.utoronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/y-in-Canada-2014.pdf)

Provided by University of Toronto

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